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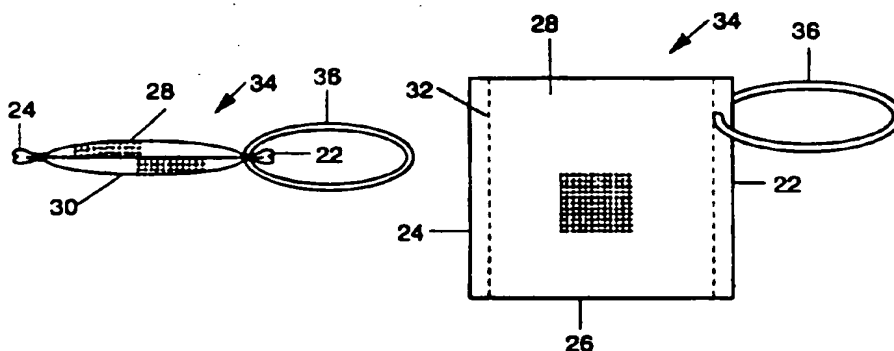
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(54) Title: **PERSONAL CLEANSING IMPLEMENT USING KNITTED TUBING AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION**



(57) Abstract

A personal cleansing implement (34) comprises a substantially rectangular hydrophobic batt (26). The batt (26) is a piece of knitted tubing (10) made from extruded linear low density polyethylene monofilaments knitted into a tube (10) on a knitting machine having a setting ranging from 32 to 64 needles per machine diameter. The monofilaments have substantially circular cross sections in the range of 0.003 inches to 0.015 inches diameter. The piece of knitted tubing (10) also has a longitudinal axis with about 6 to about 9 stitches per inch, as typically measured along its longitudinal axis. Furthermore, the piece of knitted tubing (10) is inverted upon itself at least once along its longitudinal axis to form a plurality of concentric layers of tubing, which are then substantially flattened to form the batt (36). Each of the layers has a similar length and substantially overlaps the other layers. The batt (26) has a top surface (28), a bottom surface (30), and two open ends (22, 24). The top and bottom surfaces (26, 28) are bonded together at the two open ends (22, 24) by a bonding means to maintain the implement (34) substantially flattened. However, the batt (26) retains sufficient loft to function as a personal cleansing implement (34).

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PERSONAL CLEANSING IMPLEMENT USING KNITTED TUBING AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to hand held implements used for personal cleansing, and more particularly to such implements having scrubbing surfaces made
10 from hydrophobic knitted monofilaments.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A variety of cleansing implements have been used to remove dirt and dead
15 skin from the user's body during bathing or showering. Traditionally, hand held terry washcloths and natural and synthetic sponges have been used. Each of these has one or more significant deficiencies. For example, a sponge has pores which make it difficult to remove dirt from the implement once the dirt is removed from the body. A washcloth often impedes lathering even though lathering is a primary function of a
20 cleansing implement. Some sponges absorb the cleansers that are intended to help remove dirt. Neither sponges nor washcloths can be dried quickly because they become water-logged. As a result they develop unpleasant odors and become a place for breeding bacteria, mold, etc. Also, such implements are typically not suitable for cleaning all body parts. Washcloths are too soft to stimulate and
25 exfoliate skin, and sponges are too rough to cleanse sensitive skin areas.

Ball-like structures made of polymer netting have also been found in the prior art. An example is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,144,744 to Campagnoli, issued September 8, 1992. Ball-like structures are hand held and are made of diamond-mesh polyethylene. Diamond-mesh polyethylene is an extruded scrim material which
30 is commonly found covering vegetables, meat, and poultry. Commercially available implements of this type are sold by The Body Shop of London, England; and by Bilange of New York, NY. Such constructions are very expensive because they have typically been made by hand.

One way to make such ball-like structures is to stretch multiple tubular pieces
35 of diamond-mesh scrim transversely to their tubular axes. Each piece is then placed over separate support posts. The supported pieces, held in a stretched condition,

are arranged either parallel to or at different angles to each other. By tying together the stretched pieces at their centers, and then releasing the resilient pieces from the support posts, each piece springs back toward the tied center to generate a ball-like shape.

- 5 Cinching the scrim at the centers of the pieces produces a hard dense core, which hinders rinsing and drying. While the surface of a ball-like structure may have high open area at its surface, it is difficult to clean the center of the implement for reuse.

- 10 Knitted tubing made from plastic filaments is another material found in the scrubbing implement art. Knitted tubing is often avoided for such implements, however, because it is viewed as a more expensive material than an extruded scrim. While the material itself may be more expensive, implements made of knitted tubing may have a better "feel" to one's skin. Knitted filaments can be sized and shaped to feel softer than extruded scrim when a personal cleansing implement is rubbed
15 against one's skin. The individual stitches are free to move and deform when touching the skin, whereas extruded scrim implements have apertures formed by strands which are fixed together at their crossing points. Such strands must move and deform as a group rather than individually, and therefore provide a stiffer structure for similar density and open area. Furthermore, knitted filaments are
20 interlocked in a way that provides a structure having a natural loft, whereas scrim is typically flat and requires heat setting pleats to create a lofted structure.

- Although knitted scrubbing implements are known in the art, they are generally knitted of metal or rough fibers for the purpose of being abrasive for removing soil from hard surfaces. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,017,949 to Botvin
25 discloses a scouring pad and method of making it. A knit polypropylene filament tubular envelope surrounds a stuffer material. In a later Botvin patent the stuffer material is the same as the knit envelope. The method turns the envelope "inside out", or inverts it. The flattened tubing is heat sealed across the open ends. Filaments are either ribbon-like or are elliptical filaments having a cross-section with
30 major axis of 0.030 inches and minor axis of 0.009 inches. The advantage of ribbon and other slit films for abrasive scrubbing is that they fibrillate, creating a rough surface. Implements made of such materials are not sufficiently gentle when rubbed against human skin to be considered "soft", and therefore are not acceptable personal cleansing implements.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect of the present invention, a personal cleansing implement
5 comprises a substantially rectangular hydrophobic batt, which is a piece of knitted
tubing made from extruded plastic monofilaments knitted on a knitting machine
having a setting of from 32 to 64 needles per machine diameter. The monofilaments
have substantially circular cross-sections in the range of 0.003 inches to 0.015 inches
10 diameter. The piece of knitted tubing has a longitudinal axis. The piece of knitted
tubing has about 6 to about 9 stitches per inch along the longitudinal axis, as
typically measured by hand in the industry. The piece of knitted tubing is inverted
upon itself at least once along the longitudinal axis to form a plurality of concentric
layers of tubing. Each of the layers has about the same length and substantially
15 overlaps the other layers. The batt has a top surface, a bottom surface, and two
open ends when the piece of knitted tubing is inverted upon itself and then
substantially flattened perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. The top surface and the
bottom surface are bonded together at the two open ends by a bonding means to
maintain the batt substantially flattened. The personal cleansing implement may
further comprise a means for hanging so that it may more quickly dried after rinsing.

20 The preferred extruded plastic monofilament is linear low density
polyethylene. Such a monofilament, in the above diameter range and spacing
parameters provides an adequately soft "feel" when a personal cleansing implement
is constructed in this manner. More preferably, the monofilaments have a diameter
of less than 0.009 inches and the batt comprises 8 layers of knitted tubing when
25 substantially flattened.

In another aspect of the present invention, a method of constructing a
personal cleansing implement comprises the steps of knitting a piece of tubing on a
knitting machine having a setting ranging from 32 to 64 needles per machine
diameter, and using extruded plastic monofilaments having substantially circular
30 cross-sections in the range of 0.003 inches to 0.015 inches diameter. The piece of
tubing has about 6 to about 9 stitches per inch as typically measured along a
longitudinal axis of the tubing. Another step involves inverting the piece of tubing
on itself at least once along the longitudinal axis to form a plurality of concentric
layers of tubing. Each of the layers is inverted to have a similar length and such that
35 the layers substantially overlap the other layers. Yet another step involves
substantially flattening the piece of tubing perpendicular to the longitudinal axis to

form a batt. Flattening generates a top surface and a bottom surface of the batt. The batt has two open ends. A final step involves bonding together the top and bottom surfaces of the batt at the two open ends by a bonding means to maintain the batt substantially flattened.

5. The method may further comprise the step of attaching a tether to the piece of tubing for hanging the personal cleansing implement. The bonding means may include stitching or thermobonding.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10

While the specification concludes with claims which particularly point out and distinctly claim the present invention, it is believed that the present invention will be better understood from the following description of preferred embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals identify identical elements and wherein:

15

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred piece of knitted tubing of the personal cleansing implement of the present invention, disclosing a tube having considerably greater length than diameter;

- 20 FIG. 2 is a perspective view thereof, showing the right end folded back over at least one quarter the original length of the tubing;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view thereof, showing the left end folded back over at least one quarter the original length of the tubing;

- 25 FIG. 4 is a perspective view thereof, showing the inverted right end folded back over the inverted left end of the tubing such that the resulting concentric layers which are exposed have substantially the same length and their ends are flush;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view thereof, showing the inverted tubing flattened to form a rectangular batt;

FIG. 6 is a top plan view of a flattened batt, showing stitches across the two open ends of the tubing, and a tether looped through the batt; and

- 30 FIG. 7 is a front elevation view thereof, showing the batt maintained substantially flattened due to end closing, but with sufficient loft to be used as a personal cleansing implement.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

35

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to FIG. 1, there is shown a first preferred embodiment of the present invention, which provides a piece of knit tubing, and is generally indicated as 10. Tubing 10 is knitted on a commercial knitting machine, such as a standard 12 inch diameter circular knitting machine, made by Scott & Williams of New York, NY. A high open area is achieved between monofilaments by a 32 to 64 needle cross-stitch. This generates a spacing of monofilaments of about 6 to about 9 monofilaments per inch of tubing, as typically measured in the industry along the longitudinal axis of the tubing by hand stretching and measuring a short piece of tubing. The preferred lathering benefit associated with such a knit implement is believed due to this spacing between monofilaments. Piece of knit tubing 10 is preferably made of extruded plastic monofilaments. Extruding the filaments avoids fibrillation and roughness associated with slit film filaments. Fibrillation and roughness provide poor rinsing and drying capability. Fibrillated strands hold water by capillary action.

The preferred soft "feel" of a knit implement is believed primarily due to the size and shape of the extruded monofilament used. Preferred monofilaments are substantially circular in cross-section, having a diameter ranging from 0.003 inches to 0.015 inches. Within this diameter range different materials have different stiffnesses. It is believed that monofilament stiffness is the primary variable controlling soft "feel". Within a given implement it is possible to use two different size or two different material monofilaments to create a composite which has the most acceptable "feel". However, for the lowest cost implement it has been found that extruded monofilaments made of linear low density polyethylene, and sized less than 0.009 inches in diameter, have an optimum "feel".

Circular cross-section filaments easily twist when rubbed against one's skin. Ease of twisting also helps circular cross-section monofilaments pass from bobbins through the guides of the knitting machine without breaking. For the particular knitting machine and filament material and size noted above, it is believed that ovality of monofilament cross-sections of 1.7:1 or greater major/minor diameter ratio tended to break as they passed through the machine.

Tubing 10 is approximately 5 inches in diameter. Lengths between 24 and 28 inches long are cut from the continuously knit tubing to generate personal cleansing implements of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows a right end 12 of tubing 10 being inverted or folded back over an outside surface 14 of tubing 10 toward a left end 16. Preferably, both right and left ends of tubing 10 are inverted over outside surface 14 such that ends 12 and 16

overlap slightly near the center of tubing 10. New opposite ends 18 and 20 are formed by such inverting. End 20 is then inverted again, but this time end 20 reaches end 18 to create four concentric layers of tubing which substantially overlap each other and have open ends 22 and 24.

5 FIGS. 4 and 5 show the twice inverted knit structure having open ends 22 and 24. FIG. 5 also shows the flattening of tubing 10 into an 8 layer batt 26 having a top surface 28 and a bottom surface 30. Batt 26 is maintained substantially flattened by closing ends 22 and 24. Closing is accomplished by stitching or by thermobonding processes, commonly known in the art. Thermobonding may include
10 heated die contact, adhesive, ultrasonic welding, or other thermal processes. Stitching permits a connection which is less stiff and dense than that which thermobonding normally provides. Stitching is shown in FIG. 6. A closed batt 26 forms a personal cleansing implement, generally indicated as 34.

 During or after closing the ends of inverted tubing 10, a tether 36 is
15 preferably attached to batt 26 by threading it through top and bottom surfaces 28 and 30. This is shown in FIGS. 6 and 7. The tether is preferably placed inside a stitch and near a corner of the implement. Tether 36 enables the user to hang the personal cleansing implement after rinsing in order that it may dry quickly. Tether 36 is preferably hydrophobic braided rope made of polypropylene made of a 3.5 mm
20 diameter hydrophobic rope material, such as specification number W-01 available from Maxi-Cord of Chicago, IL.

 Implement 34 has a high open area, resilience, and its materials are hydrophobic. This combination provides a significant amount of lather when used with a liquid, gel, or solid form of skin cleanser. The implement is held in one hand.
25 Cleanser is preferably added to the implement rather than to the skin. The cleanser is then rubbed against the skin by the implement in the presence of water, lifting dirt and exfoliated skin into the implement. It is believed that lathering enhances the removal of dirt and exfoliated skin from the surface of the body. The implement of the present design enables substantially more lather and better consistency lather to
30 be developed than is generally possible with a washcloth or sponge.

 Once bathing or showering are completed, implement 34 may be quickly rinsed and dried, thereby avoiding the slow drying of washcloths, sponges, or implements with hard dense cores. The construction of implement 34 provides a center portion which has no hard, dense core. The structure of implement 34 is
35 therefore believed to be more sanitary than most prior art personal cleansing implements.

If stitches are used instead of thermobonding, stitches are preferably made of hydrophobic thread made of polyester. Such thread is commercially available from Beachwood, Ltd. of Cleveland, Ohio. It has a specification number 2743 MAA..

- 5 While particular embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, and it is intended to cover in the appended claims all such modifications that are within the scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A personal cleansing implement characterized by a substantially rectangular hydrophobic batt, said batt being a piece of knitted tubing made from extruded plastic monofilaments knitted on a knitting machine having a setting of from 32 to 64 needles per machine diameter, said monofilaments having substantially circular cross-sections in the range of 0.003 inches to 0.015 inches diameter, said piece of knitted tubing having a longitudinal axis, said piece of knitted tubing having about 6 to about 9 stitches per inch as typically measured along said longitudinal axis, said piece of knitted tubing being inverted upon itself at least once along said longitudinal axis to form a plurality of concentric layers of tubing, each of said layers having a similar length and substantially overlapping said plurality of layers, said batt having a top surface, a bottom surface and two open ends when said piece of knitted tubing inverted upon itself is substantially flattened perpendicular to said longitudinal axis, said top surface and said bottom surface being bonded together at said two open ends by a bonding means to maintain said batt substantially flattened.
2. The personal cleansing implement according to Claim 1 further characterized by a means for hanging said personal cleansing implement.
3. The personal cleansing implement according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 wherein said extruded plastic monofilament is characterized by linear low density polyethylene.
4. The personal cleansing implement according to any of Claims 1, 2 or 3 wherein said bonding means is characterized by thermobonding.
5. The personal cleansing implement according to any of Claims 1, 2 or 3 wherein said bonding means is characterized by stitching.
6. A method of constructing a personal cleansing implement characterized by the steps of:
 - a) knitting a piece of tubing on a knitting machine having a setting ranging from 32 to 64 needles per machine diameter, and using extruded plastic monofilaments having substantially circular cross-sections in the range of 0.003

inches to 0.015 inches diameter, said piece of tubing having about 6 to about 9 stitches per inch as typically measured along a longitudinal axis of said tubing;

b) inverting said piece of tubing on itself at least once along said longitudinal axis to form a plurality of concentric layers of tubing, each of said layers having a similar length and substantially overlapping said plurality of layers;

c) substantially flattening said piece of tubing perpendicular to said longitudinal axis to form a batt, thereby generating a top surface, a bottom surface, and two open ends of said batt;

d) bonding together said top and bottom surfaces of said batt at said two open ends by a bonding means to maintain said batt substantially flattened.

7. The method according to Claim 6 further characterized by a means for hanging said personal cleansing implement.

8. The method according to Claim 6 or Claim 7 wherein said extruded plastic monofilament is characterized by linear low density polyethylene.

9. The method according to any of Claims 6, 7, or 8 wherein said bonding means is characterized by thermobonding.

10. The method according to any of Claims 6, 7, or 8 wherein said bonding means is characterized by stitching.

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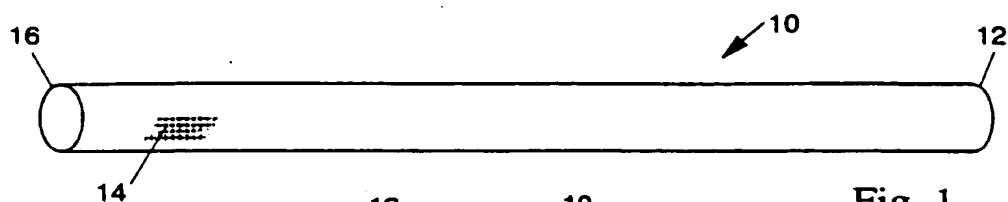


Fig. 1

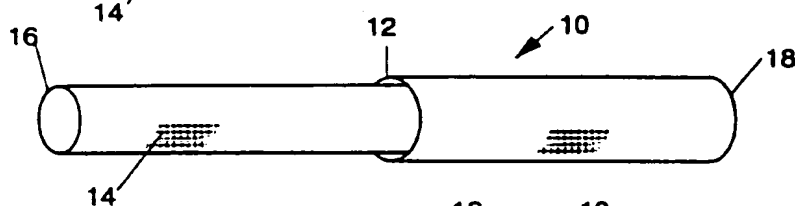


Fig. 2

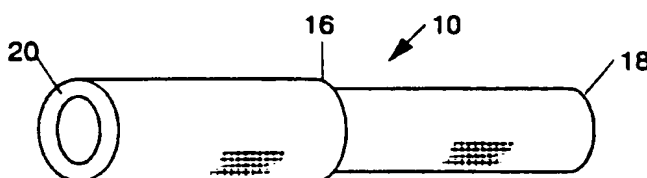


Fig. 3

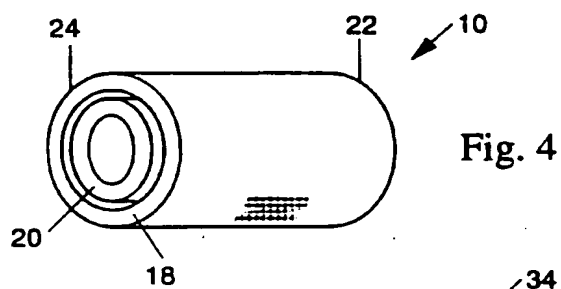


Fig. 4

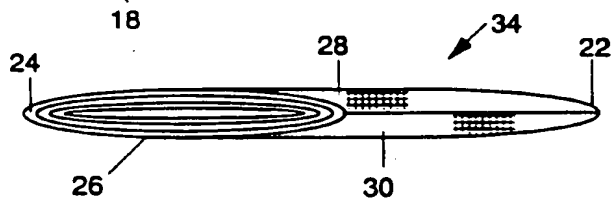


Fig. 5

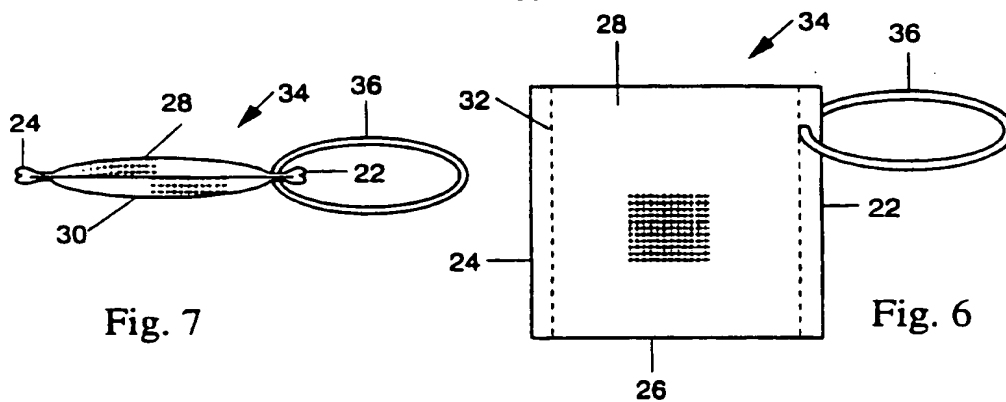


Fig. 7

Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 96/00471

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A47K7/02 D04B1/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A47K D04B A47L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US,A,5 295 280 (W. HUDSON ET AL.) 22 March 1994 see column 3, line 24 - column 6, line 24; figures 4-7	1,6
A	US,A,4 017 949 (G. B. BOTVIN) 19 April 1977 cited in the application see the whole document	1,6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 May 1996

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A-5295280	22-03-94	NONE	
US-A-4017949	19-04-77	CA-A- 1051620 US-A- 4040139	03-04-79 09-08-77